# Amnsements Co-Night.

BIJOU OPERA HOUSE-" Olivette." HAVERLY'S 14TH STREET THEATRE-"One of the Finest. METROPOLITAN ALCAZAR-" The Merry War." WALLACK'S THEATRE-" Patience."

### Index to Advertisements

AMUSEMENTS—3d Page—6th column.
ANNOUNCEMENTS—8th Page—6th column.
BANNOUNCEMENTS—8th Page—6th column.
BANNOUNCEMENTS—8th Page—6th column.
BOARD AND ROOMS—6th Page—5th column.
BUSINESS NOTICES—4th Page—5th column.
BUSINESS NOTICES—4th Page—5th column.
COPARTMERSHIP NOTICES—7th Page—5th column.
DIVIDEND NOTICES—7th Page—3d column.
DIVIDEND NOTICES—7th Page—4th column.
EUROPEAN ADVERTISEMENTS—6th Page—3d column.
EUROPEAN ADVERTISEMENTS—6th Page—3d column.
HELF WANTED—7th Page—5th column.
HOTELS—7th Page—5th column.
INSTEUCTION—6th Page—1st, 2d and 3d columns.
LECTURES AND MEETINGS—3d Page—6th column.
MINING—6th Page—4th column.
MINING—6th Page—4th column.
MINING—6th Page—4th column.
MINING—6th Page—4th column.
BISCELLANEOUS—6th Page—4th column.
BISCELLANEOUS—6th Page—4th column.

and 6th column.

MARRIAGES AND DEATHS—5th Page—6th column.

MARRIAGES AND DEATHS—5th Page—6th column.

MUSICAL UNSTRUMENTS—3d Page—6th column.

NEW PUBLICATIONS—6th Page—5th column.

DECAN STRAMERS—7th Page—5th column.

REAL ESTATE—7th Page—6th column.

REAL ESTATE—7th Page—6th column.

STUATIONS WANTED—MALES—7th Page—6th column.

FEMALES—7th Page—6th column.

FEMALES—7th Page—6th column. FEMALES-7th Page-6th column. BIEANROATS AND RAILROADS-3d Page-3d and 4th columns.
SUMMER RESORTS—3d Page—4th and 5th columns.
SALES BY AUCTION—7th Page—6th column.
SPECIAL NOTICES—5th Page—6th column.
TEACHERS—6th Page—3d column.
THE TURF—3d Page—6th column.

## Dusiness Notices.

"ALDERNEY BRAND" SURF HOTEL, FIRE ISLAND BEACH.—Cures Malaria, Hay Fever, Chills and Catarrh. Paradise for children. Trains leave long Island City at 8:05 a.m. and 4:30 p.m.

TERMS OF THE TRIBUNE.

Postage free in the United States. 

THE WEEKLY TRIBUNE will be ready this morning at 8 o'clock, in wrappers for mailing. Price 5 cents.

# New-Dork Daily Tribune.

FOUNDED BY HORACE GREELEY

THURSDAY, AUGUST 3, 1882,

THE NEWS THIS MORNING.

FOREIGN.-The British outpost, a company of the 60th Rifles, near Ramleh, was surprised Tuesday night by Arabs; the soldiers fled in confusion, The representative of Turkey in the Conference made a statement yesterday explaining the attitude of the Porte in regard to the demands of England and the other Powers. === Several awards have been given to American exhibitors at the International Electrical Exhibition in London, == Another company has been formed in England to develop lands in Canada.

Congress.-In the Senate yesterday the River and Harbor bill was passed over the President's veto by a vote of 41 to 16; the House joint resolution for the printing of reports of the Director of the Geological Survey was passed; the Senate bill for a public building at Leavenworth, Kan., to cost \$100,000, was passed, === In the House the River and Harbor bill was passed over the President's veto by a vote of 122 to 59; the disagreement to the Senate amendments to the Naval Appropriation bill was insisted upon and a conference committee appointed; a bill was passed granting a pension of \$37 a month to soldiers who have lost an arm at the shoulder.

DOMESTIC .- The first annual meeting of the National Civil Service Reform League began at Newport yesterday; an address was delivered by George William Curtis. = A. A. Pope, of Boston, was heard before the Tariff Commission. - John and Isaac W. Howe, of Boston, were robbed by a highwayman near Bar Harbor, Me. === An outbreak among the Creeks is reported. === A number of persons were drowned by the recent freshet in Kentucky. = A case of yellow fever has been discovered at New-Orleans. === The Iowa Republican State Convention was held at Des Moines. The Democratic State Convention met at In dianapolis. Speaker Keifer has been renominated for Congress, - Morgan Spy, Warfield, & CITY AND SUBURBAN .- The Republican State Committee decided yesterday that the State Convention should be held at Saratoga on September 20. = A party of children returned from the Catskills and two parties started for the country. The yachts of the New-York Club assembled at Glen Cove for the annual cruise, = Major George Simeon Leland, of the Sturtevant House died. === The Dock Commissioners ordered the Iron Steamboat Company to desist from giving concerts and selling liquors on Pier 1, North River. = Gold value of the legal-tender silver dollar (41212 grains) 87.64 cents. —— Stocks continued active, but generally closed a fraction lower; Northwest preferred advanced 13 per cent and common 1014 per cent, closing excited.

THE WEATHER.-TRIBUNE local observations indicate warmer and cloudy weather, with occasional rain, followed by partly cloudy or fair weather. Temperature yesterday: Highest, 75°; lowest, 69° average, 71380.

Mayor Grace and Mayor Low are to inspect the great bridge today. If some of their predecessors had been more inquisitive the bridge would have been finished before now, and it would not have cost \$13,000,000 either.

The Dock Commissioners were in one of their moods of savage virtue yesterday, and slashed away remorselessly at certain occupants of city property who were not paying sufficient sums for various privileges. Now if Castle Garden would only follow suit!

The Park Department is peaceful, for the Commissioners are too indifferent to their duties even to quarrel. There is plenty of work on hand, but they cannot get a quorum together. The fault is with the Democratic members of the Board, for the Republican Commissioner is always on hand. Some of Mr. Wales's colleagues need a permanent leave of absence, and the people are eager to grant it.

This will be a day of unusual interest for the lovers of recreation and inspiriting rivalry in sports of a high class. The New-York Yacht Club is to start on its annual cruise, the Seventh Regiment is to show its marksmanship at Creedmoor, and the Twenty-second will welcome its friends at Peekskill, while at Monmouth Park and Saratoga there is likely to be some of the best racing of the year.

Commissioner Thompson grows more and more anxious for a new aqueduct as the campaign draws near. He is confident that the enormous dam proposed at Quaker Bridge, the vast reservoir in connection therewith and an aqueduct capable of bringing 250,000,000 gallons daily to the city could all be built for \$14,000,000. That does not seem excessive. But taxpayers think of the original estimates for the State Capitol and the Brooklyn Bridge as they clutch their pocket-books.

The proposition which Italy is reported to have made in regard to the Suez Canal is utterly impracticable. The Government which invades Egypt and conquers Arabi in the field will be compelled to use that water-way and to defend | than \$4,000,000 in 1870, and \$6,600,000 in ft. Police supervision of a canal one hundred 1875, to \$18,700,000 in 1882, not because miles long by marines under regulations im- public needs have thus increased, but because posed by the six Powers and the Porte is a rediplomatic annals. Possibly the Sultan may fore not warranted by the Constitution. To Cyprus fever, is probably ready to stick nins in whom he was separated politically while the

suggest as an amendment that Arabi shall be allowed to furnish a contingent of Nile boatmen for the protection of the canal.

Bad news for John L. Sullivan and "Tug Wilson! The Corporation Counsel's opinion concerning the legality of the proposed glove fight, the second of the series, is understood to be adverse. So we shall be spared seeing again the shameful spectacle of Madison Square Garden crowded to the doors while police officials, high and low, justices and judges, city officers of all ranks and thousands of the so-called respectable classes applaud two brutes who are trying to do the worst possible injury to each other in the least possible time. But there is a haven of retuge for the two prize-fighters. Let them go to Long Island City. If there is any form of open and flagrant violation of the laws which those in authority in that amiable town will not welcome and cherish, it is get to be found.

Military operations in Egypt are still conducted on so small a scale that they suggest "playing soldier." The battle of Ramleh was a terrific onset of corporal's guards in which one Englishman was hit-where it was not statedand somebody was seen to drop on the other side. Subsequently two locomotives, loaded to the muzzle, were sent up the track to blow off steam. Now the cable brings dire intelligence of the stampede of an entire company of the line on outpost duty in a shady spot. As soon as the enemy appeared the regulars fired, and, without stopping to find out whether anybody dropped on the other side, ran a full mile until they reached the shelter of the water-works. In fact, they could not have made better time if the water-works had been a brewery and a bugle-call had sounded for beer all around. What renders the incident peculiarly distressing is the fact that a Major-General of Her Majesty's service had been making a stirring address to this very company previous to the running. Ten to one if he had not folded his arms at the Napoleonic angle and reminded them that from the summit of yonder pyramids twenty centuries or more looked down upon

The interest shown in the meeting of the Republican State Committee yesterday is only one of many signs that we are to have this year in New-York a campaign that will rank among the liveliest on record. All the dry bones will get well shaken both before and after the conventions. As usual, the Republicans are ahead of the Democrats in naming the date of their convention and in making the preliminary arrangements for the campaign. The favorite Democratic policy is to wait for their opponents to make a blunder and then to take advantage of it, but that policy has been almost uniformly unsuccessful, for the simple reason that Democratic capacity and achievement in blundering so immensely exceed the wildest possibilities of the Republican party. Republicans don't have to wait for the Democrats to blunder. The day for the convention, September 20, seems a satisfactory compromise between the wishes of those who wanted an early date and those who urged delay, while the place, Saratoga, is on the whole the most convenient and suitable that can be selected. There is evidence enough that the next seven weeks will see some of the hardest of hard work on the part of the friends of various candidates for the principal nomination. No one now appears sure of a " walk-over." All the elements in the party are likely to get a good stirring up before the convention meets, and they will be in fine fighting trim after the ticket is nominated. The vote in November is certain to be a big one, and when the voters come out in strength New-York is now undoubtedly a Republican State.

# \* THE BIG DIVIDE."

Senators and Representatives who passed the River and Harbor bill yesterday over the President's veto will find reason to regret it. Nothing else that President Arthur has done is diery, and was not looked upon by any of the Fairview and Blenheim won the races at Saratoga. likely to receive such general and earnest diplematists as a serious effort to settle the public approval as his veto of "the Big It is high time that this wholesale Divide." robbery was stopped. For years the ablest men in Congress have regarded this bill as a violation of the Constitution. Nor has any other thing done more to make Congress contemptible in the eyes of honest men than the concoction and passage of this big combination of thefts. Year after year this bill has grown, in spite of the Constitution and in utter defiance of public opinion. It is wonderful that members of Congress have persuaded themselves that a measure so dishonest is popular. They are not aware how often they disgust the people, even when striving most eagerly for popularity. The air of Washington, the daily contact with coarse jobbers and lobbyists, have made men callous who, when they were elected, would have asked indignantly, "Is thy servant a dog that he should do this thing ?" Good men persuade themselves that it is right to vote for an hundred thefts in order to secure one needed appropriation. Shrewd men delude themselves with the idea that, whether it is an honest bill or not, at any rate it pleases their constituents.

The dishonest appropriations in this bill, we verily believe, will cost members more votes than they have gained. Even in districts which share most largely in the fraud, the people are perfectly aware that the money is voted for creeks and bays that have no commerce worth aiding, or cannot be really improved; that it is voted for no useful public purpose, but for the private gain of persons who help members to get nominations and elections; that the money is used to give fat salaries or jobs to political workers; and that the Government is shamelessly robbed by the member who claims credit for securing a large share of the plunder When decent and intelligent men know these things, as they must and do in every district for which dishonest appropriations are made, there must be a loss of votes and of public confidence for which the help of a few jobbers cannot compensate. But disregard of public duty is equally discreditby low conceptions of public honesty. If it were true that a member could not be reelected without robbing the Government to please his constituents, he would be not the less a dishonest and unworthy member for so doing. The President's veto, although overruled,

will still teach a lesson for members who have proper aid for public works of merit. The President was anxious for improvement of the Mississippi and of the Potomas flats, and knew the need of works in this and other harbors. But he refused to sign a dishonest bill for the purpose of obtaining greatly needed appropriations for public works of the highest importance. The reasoning of the veto message was exceedingly strong, because it was simple, and everybody could understand it. River and harbor appropriations have grown from less grants have been made to objects "not for the to be well under way by this time, and Sir

carry these, a third and a fourth, so that "as the bill becomes more objectionable it secures more support." Everybody understands this pithy phrase. Congress does not seem to have honesty or courage enough to stop anywhere. Works for common defence and general welfare are limited. There would be some limit even to the most extravagant appropriations for legitimate objects. But grants for the private advantage of members can be multiplied and increased so long as there is a creek or an inlet left that has not been paved with gold.

Congress has, however, seen fit to override the President's veto, and the raid upon the Treasury this year cannot be prevented. A considerable part of the eighteen millions thus lavishly voted will be thrown away. But it is the people's money, and it is for the people to say how long they will submit to this annual plundering. The President has done his part to protect the public treasury, and he deserves and will receive the hearty thanks of the country. It is for the people now to decide how far their representatives in Congress deserve their confidence and support-how far this wholesale and shameless waste and robbery of the public funds meets with their approval.

### HELPLESSNESS OF DIPLOMACY.

The chief end of diplomacy when war is inevitable is to demonstrate its own helplessness. Practical statesmen like Prince Bismarck have invariably shown their contempt for Europe whenever they have had any real work on hand. Was there ever a more humiliating spectacle than diplomacy presented in 1864, when an old-time monarchy, whose security had been solemnly guaranteed by the Powers, was invaded by Prussia and Austria in utter defiance of European engagements? Or has there been anything in the German Chancellor's career more cynical than the indifference with which he has regarded the attitude of the neutral Powers before and after such catastrophes as Sadowa and Sedan 7 The diplomatic history of those campaigns amply justified that feeling of indifference. The double-dealing of a Gortschakoff, the feeble optimism of a Granville and the vacillation of a Beust demonstrated how little was to be expected from the action of the Powers when they offered their services, as the Good Europeans of Talleyrand's phrase, to avert the horrors of war. It is only when Governments are playing at war and seeking to frighten each other that diplomacy is helpful in procuring settlements. The Congress of Berlin in 1878 was a substantial achievement. But why? It was because England had resorted to a policy of brag and bluster after San Stefano without really intending to go to war; and furthermore, because Russia, exhausted by the campaign with Turkey, was unable to fight any longer. There was a pretence of fighting on each side, but there was more tacket of preparation than earnestness of purpose. It was the humor of Sim Tappertit, grinding up all the tools, and finding occupation for a heated spirit in making the sparks fly. It was not the resolute will of the sturdy armorer, Hal of the Wynd, wasting no words when there was any fighting to do. War was not on the cards, and the bluster only served to fill the pauses while England and Russia were secretly peering each into the other's hand before taking their seats in the European Congress.

The Constantinople Conference on the eve of the war between Russia and Turkey was one of the melancholy failures of European diplomacy, of which we have been speaking, The Northern Power was making energetic preparations for a campaign which could not be opened before May. In January the Plenipotentiaries of Europe, having submitted several propositions which the Porte scornfully rejected, reduced their demands to terms so low that the Powers would have been humiliated if they had been accepted. It was a plan which practically left the Christian provinces at the mercy of Mahometan solmomentous questions at issue; and meagre and artificial as it was, it was contemptuously rejected by the Turkish Pachas. The Ambassadors finally dispersed, after affording conclusive evidence of their own helplessness in a crisis where two Governments were bent upon waging war and were only waiting for settled weather before giving the signal for active operations. Even after the breaking up of the Conference time remained for a mysterious mission of General Ignatieff to the capitals and the production of a protocol, registering the means required for the pacification of the East. It was a final demonstration of what has been sardonically described by a diplomatist as the organized impotence of Europe."

The Ministers who still linger on the scene at Constantinople, unabashed by their failures, are unwilling to confess the utter uselessness of their diplomacy. The Conference was proposed in a desperate moment when neither England nor France was prepared for intervention in Egypt, joint or single-handed. As they had exerted their moral force at Constantinople and Cairo without effect, it was evidently a sheer waste of time to appeal to the moral force of Europe. Oriental races do not appreciate a moral argument. Protocols, collective notes and ultimatums have no meaning for them unless there is heavy artillery with a large body of horse and foot behind the moral law. Consequently the Conference has been a conspicuous failure. The members finally united in an invitation to the Porte which they had no ides he would accept, and when after exasperating delays the sudden pressure of England's preparations for war forced him to take action, they found themselves unprepared for and embarrassed by his acceptance of their own proposal. The Russian Government was so disconcerted that it instructed its representative to withdraw from the Council; but if we may place reliance upon Sir Charles Dilke's explanations those orders have been unexpectedly modified, and the Conference is not yet at an end. Yet what is the latest proposal f It is a demand, in which all the representatives able whether members are or are not misled have joined, that the Sultan shall proclaim Arabi a rebel. No effort is made to decide the crucial question whether England is to be allowed to suppress the revolt unaided, or is to be hampered and possibly baffled by a treacherous ally in the rear. The real issue-who is to use the bayonet-is kept out of mind. Recourse is still had to moral influence. The Western voted for improper bills only in order to secure | Powers and Europe, having exhausted the ethical resources of their diplomacy, make a final appeal to the Sultan to bring his moral force, such as he has, to bear upon Arabi by

proclaiming him a bad man! The Conference has, however, served the double purpose of wasting time and honoring the traditional precedents of diplomatic helplessness when war is necessary and unavoidable, Mr. Gladstone, whose moral instincts have not allowed him to enter upon a campaign until all means of avoiding war are exhausted. can now go on with a quiet conscience in the path which he has marked out for England. The troops, war material and provisions ought

delay, the diplomatic fooling will probably end.

CONNECTICUT POLITICS.

There is a disposition in both parties in Con-

necticut, as in most of the other States, this year

to put off nominating conventions as late as possible and make a short campaign before the November election. There has been as yet no meeting of the State Committee of either party to fix the dates for holding the State Conventions, and probably will not be until toward the last of the month. It will be late in September, possibly October, before the principal nominations are made and the rival tickets set in the field. Thanks to the Democratic newspapers which opened the ball several weeks ago, the discussion of the Republican candidates and their prospects has been very full and thorough, so that the Convention when it meets need be under no embarrassment as to the probable treatment of their ticket by its opponents. If, as now seems probable, a new ticket be nominated with Lieutenant-Governor Bulkeley at its head the Democrats will be shocked beyond measure at the idea of nominating a candidate in pursuance of a "political bargain," the fact being that in the convention which nominated the present State officers it was understood and talked openly that the precedent of a single term established in Governor Andrews's case should be followed; and that at the expiration of Governor Bigelow's two-years' term Lieutenant-Governor Bulkeley should be promoted to the first place. The only possible hindrance to the carrying out of that understanding lies in the fact that Governor Rigelow's administration has been so successful and so popular as to create a strong desire on the part of many for his renomination. It is understood, however, that he does not consider himself a candidate for renomination, and the probability is that Lieutenant-Governor Bulkeley, who has made many friends during his official term, will succeed him. Immediately on his nomination the Democratic eye in Connecticut will begin rolling in horror at the thought of a "political bargain," and the Democratic call upon the people to rebuke such immorality will begin. The Republican nominations for Congress will probably be the same as two years ago in the four districts.

Having discharged their whole duty in the matter of advising the Republicans, the Democratic newspapers have been having lately an animated discussion of their own candidates and their prospects. For Governor they have an abundance of candidates, but there is this difficulty about the selection, that those who are willing are weak and liable to divide the party, while those whom the leaders could agree upon as having popularity and strength do not want the nomination and swear they will not take it. A "boom" was started a few weeks ago by The New-Haven Register for the Hon. Thomas M. Waller, of New-London, representing the Young Democracy, but it seems to have come to grief through bad management and perhaps premature announcement. Mr. Waller is bright, clever, full of dash and fertile in resource, but it is doubtful if he would accept it-not being able to afford the pecimiary sacrifice it would involve, and a little doubtful, even if he did, if he could poll the full party vote. A more substantial candidate would be the Hon. Francis B. Loomis, of the same town, who is a man of abundant means and liberal disposition, and personally popular with his party. He has been Lieutenant-Governor, discharged his duties satisfactorily, and made friends while in office. A determined effort has been made within the past fortnight to put ex-Governor Charles R. Ingersoll, of New-Haven, on the track once more. The publication in The Hartford Times a few days ago of an article strongly urging ex-Governor Ingersoll's nomination induced the belief that he was not unwilling to accept, but in an interview with a reporter of The New-Haven Register subsequent to the publication, Mr. Ingersoll was so positive in his refusal either to stand the nomination or accept the office if elected that he is now considered absolutely out of the question." He has no ambition to be used any more for pulling

Democratic chestnuts out of the fire. The name of one other Democrat of prominence is mentioned for Governor: that of ex-Senator Eaton; and there is a suspicion affoat that the ultimate design of the Hartford leaders who usually control the party is to nominate him, with perhaps Waller, if he will consent, or if not some other popular young Democrat, for Lieutenant-Governor. That is a nomination which would more certainly insure defeat than any that has been proposed. As matters now stand the Democrats are all at sea as regards Gubernatorial candidates. It is not improbable that by the time the convention meets some candidate who has not been talked of will loom up and carry off the honors of defeat in the election. The prospects for Republican success in the State and in three of the four Congressional districts seem at the present moment to be excellent.

THE "DISINFECTANTS" MUST GO.

The first fruit of the Hon. "Jake" Worth's visit to Washington has been plucked. A capable and efficient official has been removed, and a Stalwart worker who is neither capable nor efficient has been put in his place, "We must get rid of them disinfectants," said Mr. Worth to the President, and after a few days of merely formal waiting the order is issued and the first head falls. Others are soon to fellow, and the chances are that by the end of summer there will not be a single "disinfectant" holding a Federal office in Brooklyn. This is the process sometimes called Stalwartizing the party. We suppose the Hon. Thomas C. Platt would call it "inoculating the people." He and Mr. Worth have a common and peculiar felicity in the use of terms. They both aim at the same result, which is the sifting of the Republican party down to such a point that it shall be composed entirely of Stalwarts. Their idea is to make it harmonious in that way. It would be both harmonious and harmless were they to carry their scheme to success, but of that there is happily no proba-

The change which has been made fur-

nishes an accurate illustration of the Stalwart conception of the Civil Service. Mr. W. R. Jackson has been for five years Superintendent of Repairs of United States Buildings, He is a trained and experienced architect, and has discharged the duties of his office in a thoroughly satisfactory manner. He has paid no attention whatever to politics. Mr. Michael J. Dady, who has been put into his place, is a contractor and mason who devotes all his spare energy to Brooklyn ward politics. He has been a Democrat and a Republican by turns, and has always adapted his principles to suit the demands of the occasion. He was at one time Superintendent of Sewers in Brooklyn, and while holding that office was temporarily embarrassed by having five indictments found against him for felony and conspiracy. He extricated himself, however, by turning State's evidence, securing his own safety by convicting his companions in crime. He has recently

carry one dishonest job, another is added; to his campaign map. With the necessity for Stalwart chances for office were poor, and has received his reward. He showed his appreciation of the sense in which he had been appointed by driving at once to the Navy Yard on Tuesday and giving notice that a clean sweep in favor of the Stalwarts was soon to be made there.

The days of the "disinfectants" are, therefore, numbered. They must give way to the men who, like Mr. Dady, have "drawn the prizes in the lottery of assassination." It is safe to say that nobody will call Mr. Dady a "disinfectant." His services in politics are of an entirely different sort. His qualifications for the position he nolds are somewhat like those of a former applicant for office in the Ordnance Bureau of the War Department. He applied to the Chief of Ordnance with a letter of recommendation from a Congressman, and said he wished a certain position which was vacant. The Chief was a little surprised, because the position was one of the most difficult in the service, requiring long and careful training in technical studies. He asked the applicant what he had done to make him think he could fill the place. "Well," was the response, "I druy a hack!" Mr. Dady has "druy" a good many voters to the polls, and though he knows nothing about architecture, he has won the office. It is possible that the President may make a worse appointment, but at present Mr. Dady heads the list as the most unfit selection of this Administration.

#### PERSONAL.

Senator Gorman who has been seriously indisposed, has recovered his health sufficiently to resume his place in the Senate.

[Henry Clay's old Ashland [homestead, after two generations, returns to his family. It has just been purchased by Major Henry Clay McDowell, hus-band of the grandaughter of the great statesman.

Milo White, who has been nominated to succeed Congressman Dunnell, of Minnesota, is said to be a direct descendant of Peregrine White, who was the first child born in the Plymouth Colony.

The Hon. Messrs. Joseph B. Carr, Secretary of State, and Silas Seymour, State Engineer, with a party of friends are going to Raquette Lake in a few days, for a fortnight's camping-out. General E. O. C. Ord is thinking of settling per-

manently in Washington, purchasing his father's old house on Twelfth-st., and refurnishing it as it was in the days of his boyhood.

From Hamburg comes the announcement that the marriage banns have been published of Hans Guido von Bulow, the famous pianist, and Maria Amalia Katharina Josepha Schanzer.

Colonel Emil Frei, the new Swiss Minister to this country, is going through a long series of banquets, receptions and other public testimonials, the farewell tributes of the Swiss Liberals. He will sail for this country early next month.

Notwithstanding the dispute between Mexico and Guatemala, a marked cordiality was observed to exist between Senor Romero, the Mexican Minister, and President Barrios, during the latter's visit to Washington.

Dr. Alonzo Clark, President of the College of Physicians and Surgeons, is at his beautiful countryseat in Connecticut. The Professor, however, devotes four days in the week at his office in this city to professional duties.

Colonel " Fred " Burnaby, the English soldier and author, almost drives to despair the type-setters who have his manuscript to deal with. Six feet four inches tall, he cannot well stoop over an ordinary table, so he improvises a writing-tablet out of the side of an old portmanteau, places it on his knee, and then whirls off sheet after sheet with startling rapidity. The unique hieroglyphs with which he tells of his ride to Khiva, his balloon adwhich he tells of his ride to kniva, his balloon as venture, or the events of his political novel, are sometimes formed with a pen, sometimes with a pencil, and sometimes with a wooden stylet, only a few sentences being written with one before it is discarded for another implement of torture—to compositors—and the color of his ink is changed almost as frequently.

The home of Mrs. Admiral Dahlgren, at South Mountain, Md., is a quaint old structure of rough stone and gray stucco. It contains twenty-six rooms, the windows of which are of small, diamondshaped panes, while the furniture is mahogany, of antique design. The dining-room was designed by Mrs. Dablgren herself, and is the most characteristic room in the house. In one corner is a mahogany cupboard more than two centuries old, and opposite to it stands a tall clock, made long before the War of the Revolution. The heavy mahegany dining-table once belonged to Henry Clay. Early in the morning of the first day (Sunday) Mrs. Dahlgren ever spent in the house, all the natives of the country for miles about came thither, like a flock of blackbirds, and seafed themselves on the fence and lawn and waited. Hour after hour they waited, until, near noon, Mrs. Dahlgren sent out a servant to ask what they wanted. The reply was to the effect that they had heard the lady of the house was very rich, and would distribute money freely to all comers, every Sunday morning; "and we waz a-waitin' to git our sheer." On being convinced, with difficulty, that the report was not true, they sorrowfully departed, casting many longing and lingering looks behind. Clay. Early in the morning of the first day

WINDSOR, Vt., Aug. 2 .- The marriage of Miss Bettie, fourth daughter of ex-Secretary Evarts, to C. C. Perkins, of Boston, took place in St. Paul's Church here to-day. Among the guests were the historian George Bancroft, Judge Hoar and family, and Monsignor Deane. The ceremony was per-formed by Bishop Doane, of Albany. The party left here at 5 o'clock for the White Mountains.

# GENERAL NOTES.

The next meeting of the American Society of Microscopists will be held in Elmira, beginning August 15 and lasting four days. The local society will entertain the visitors handsomely. The social programme incindes an excursion, a banquet and a recep

The "Nilometer," or instrument used in easuring the annual rise of the Nile, is situated on the Island of Roda, opposite Old Cairo. It consists of a square well or chamber, in the centre of which is a graduated pillar divided into seventeen cubits. The state of the river is proclaimed daily in the streets of Cairo durthe river is procuained by several criers, to each of whom a particular district is assigned. The usual maximum of the rise is from twenty-four to twenty-eix feet.

One of the most curious and valuable coins disposed of at the Hamilton Palace sale was a Cruikstone dollar, struck to commemorate the marriage of Mary Queen of Scots and Henry, Lord Darnley, in 1565. This istorical medal is set in a frame of wood from the famous yew tree, mounted in silver. On one side are the inscriptions: " A piece of Queen Mary's yew tree " " From Cruikstone Castle, Renfrewshire"; " Presented to His Royal Highness, the Duke of Sussex, by Sir John Maxwell of Pollock." On the other side is the inscrip-tion: "This silver medal was struck on the marriage of Mary Queen of Scots with Henry, Lord Darnley." Lord Moray purchased the relic for £168. Charles Buckley, a Pittsburg salesman who

s cursed by a passion for liquor which he cannot con-rol, recently confided to his employer a plan for placing imself where he could not possibly gratify it. He displayed a sharp knife and announced his Intention of abbing somebody with it, not fatally, but so severely that he would certainly be sentenced to several years imprisonment. This disclosure was probably regarded as a joke by his employer, who, at all events, took no steps to prevent Buckley from carrying out his novel project. Last Sunday evening after vesper service in St. Mary's Church, Pitsburg, Buckley drew his knife and advanced toward Father Lambing, but was arrested before he could reach him.

One of the mysterious "brain-waves" on which so much conjecture has lately been expended rolled through space from Egypt to Eugland on July 18. On the evening of that day a young man living at Dev onport called upon the Editor of The Western Daily Mer-cury, at Plymouth, and asked if any telegrams had been received giving the names of Englishmen killed that day in Alexandria. He said that during the afternoon the mother and wife of a petty officer named Revington, serving in Alexandria, had what they regarded as a token of his death." They were sitting together in their house talking and working, when they heard the voice of the absent son and husbandsay "Mother!" three times. Nothing had been heard about Revington at the newspaper office, but on Wednesday the relatives received a telegram from the Admiralty stating that he was shot in the streets of Alexandria on Tuesday while

A Blue Book, containing the railway returns of the United Kingdom for the year 1881, has just ap-

to which there is a sum of £27,909,453 set down as "subscriptions to other companies." The total length of line open on the 31st of December last was 18,175 miles of which 8,302 miles were of single line. The number of passengers conveyed was 623,047.787, exclusive of sea son and periodical ticket-holders, and consisted of 37,993,944 first-class, 64,474,717 second-class, and 520,579,126 third-class passengers. The holders of see son or periodical tickets numbered 538,452. The number of miles travelled by passengers, mixed goods, and mineral trains was 248,467,374. From passenger traffic the receipts amounted to £27,461,645; from goods traffic, £36,446.592; and from miscellaneous sources, £2,649,205; a total revenue of £66,557,442. The total amount of the working expenditure was £34,602,616, leaving the not receipts at £31,954,826; the proportion of expenditure to receipts being 52 per cent. There were 13,727 locomotives and 444,958 carriages and trucks in use on the several railways of the Kingdom on the 31st of December last. mineral trains was 248,467,374. From passenger traffic

The trial of a novel and amusing lawsuit, involving the maintenance of nine pug dogs, was recently begun at Frankfort-on-the-Main. The plaintiff is a Mrs. Brummer, who had contracted to take care of the dogs, and the defendants are the Marquise Henriette de Baiado and the Baron M. Matthias. The joint owners of the pampered pugs left them in the care of Mrs. Brummer for fourteen days, agreeing to pay 12 cents a day for the support of the handsomest one and 5 cents a day apiece for the others, and the following bill-of-fare was further agreed upon: Breakfast, bread and milk; dinner, soup, meat and vegetables; four-o'clock repast, bread and coffee; supper, soup, meat and bread. It was further provided that they should have white cabbage or asparagus tops to keep their blood pure, and should on no account be compelled to eat such a plebelan and un-nealthful article as the potato. At the end of fourteen account be compelled to eat such a plebelan and un-nealthful article as the potato. At the end of fourteen days, the owners not returning, Mrs. Brummer raised the price, and this is the main point inv lved in the trial. The Judge adjourned the case to October, at which time numerous dog-doctors, nurses and hotel-servants are summoned to appear as witnesses. Four lawyers are engaged in the trial.

#### POLITICAL NEWS.

Governor Foster of Ohio does not believe that the disaffection among the Germans of that State is nearly so widespread as has been reported. He feels con fident that the great majority of them will be found voting the Republican ticket.

The Republicans of Baltimore hope to have this year what they have not had in a long time, an onest election. Governor Hamilton in appointing the Election Supervisors of that city has chosen men of in-tegrity and standing, and under their charge it is be-lieved that the frauds which have disgraced Baltimors will be brought to an end.

Mr. Wilson Owen announces himself as a candidate for Congress in the Xth Keutucky District, now represented by John D. White. The latter is also in the field for renomination. The Legislature cut down the Republican majority in this district to so small a figure that the Democrats hope to carry it, and they will make a vigorous canvass for that purpose.

The votes of Senator Harrison and Senator Hawley against the River and Harbor bill suggest the query to an Indiana paper why Harrison and Hawley uld not make a good Republican Presidential ticket in 1884. It thinks that "it would be a handy ticket, a hearty ticket, a hopeful ticket, and would be elected with a hurrah."

Congressman Dunnell, who was recently defeated in his effort to get a renemination in the Ist Minnesota District, is said to be preparing to run for State Senator. His object in desiring to enter the Legisature is supposed to be to further his canvass for the United States Senatorship and to punish those who were instrumental in defeating his renomination.

Ex-Governor Warmoth will probably be the Republican candidate for Congress in the 1st Louisiana District. His prospects of election are, however, not very encouraging, as the district is good for 5,000 Demo cratic majority. In the Hd District of the same State there is some expectation that Congressman E. John Ellis will run as an Independent candidate. If he does the Republicans will probably support him.

Mr. George C. Round is an aspirant for the Coalition nomination to Congress in the Ist Virginia District. His candidacy receives the hearty indorsement of the most influential Republican papers in the State. The Staunton Virginian says of Round was one of the pioneer Republican-Readjusters of Virginia. He was one of the earliest, most active and uncompromising friends of the public schools, and is in all things progressive."

The Illinois Democrats are reported to be preparing for a still hunt to capture the Legislature of that State and so secure the United States Senatorship. In the very improbable event of their succeeding, ex-Congressman Carter Harrison, now Mayor of Chicago, is said to be the candidate already picked out to take David Davis's place. The prospects of this scheme can be estimated when it is known that the most conservative Republicans place the party majority in the next Legislature at twenty-six.

The exertions of the Kentucky Bourbons em to be directed now to keeping their candidate for the Appellate Clerkship from making another disgraceful exhibition of himself. One of his supporters is quoted in The Cincinnati Commercial as saying that he thought the canvass would result all right "if we can only keep Tom Henry sober until the election comes off. He's just as certain to have a bilin' old racket the day after election as I am to have a toddy to-morrow; but he ought to be muzzled till then."

Ex-Senator Charles Gayarre, of Louisiana. is reported in The Post, of Boston, as saying that " If Mr. Garfield had lived and had acted as liberally as he had promised to do, there might have been a wonderful popolitical change in Louisians. The people are tree of politics, and most of them feel, as Senator George, of Mississippi, said lately in the Senate to the astonishment of all those who heard him: 'I am a Democrat, but I am more attached to my people than to any party, and although I may remain a Detrocrat, yet I am willing to support the party that will do my fellow-citizens more good than any other.' There is a great disposition to support an honest party. The Democratic party that was has lost a good deal of character."

The State Temperance Convention of Lowa-

The State Temperance Convention of Iowa, which met in Des Moines last week, passed a resolution requesting the Governor to call an extra session of the Legislature in order to enact laws enforcing the prohibitory amendment. But The Des Moines Register, which exerted a powerful influence in favor of the adoption of the amendment, counsels against any hasty action. It urges that time be allowed for the passions roused by the canvass to cool down, and that the opponents of the canvass to cool down, and that the opponents of prohibition be not pushed too far. It says: "We can afford to be moderate, yet firm. Many of the more reasonable have already, yielding to the inevitable, abandoned their liquor business. Others are inquiring what they will or can do. Some are making efforts to convert their breweries into other kinds of manufacturing establishments. There is no doubt that our opponents were very unexpectedly defeated, and have not yet thoroughly recovered from their overthrow. Give them time for reflection. Let them contemplate their real situation, and deliberately take new departures for the future."

PUBLIC OPINION.

THE UNFORTUNATES.

From The Philadelphia Press (Rep.)

The report on the Chili-Peruvian investigation will wound nobody but Shipherd and wee Perry Belmont. The Baid Eagle of the Kennebec still proudly soars aloft.

HONESTY BECOMING POPULAR IN MISSISSIPPI From The Vicksburg Herald (Dem.) The strict, clean-shucking observance of financial contracts in the State in private and public matters will invite adequate amounts of capital. That will enable people to conduct business to the best advantage, and to improve the planting system.

THE EFFORT TO "BEAR" IOWA FARMS. THE EFFORT TO "BEAR" TOWA PARMS. From Inc Chicago Inter-Ocean (Rep.)

It has been suggested that "immigrants will shun Iowa on account of prohibition" That will depend upon the reasons for which men buy farms. If lowa enforces the law no man doubts but that she can reduce het expenses for jails, penitentiaries, poorhouses and criminal courts one-half. If land is not worth more in a state full of sober people and schoolhouses and churches than where occupied by tippiers, jails and poorhouses, then we had better change our civilization. Men of all parties should at least be willing to try the experiment in lowa. Let us see whether ten years hence there will be farms to give away in the State.

NO REPUBLICAN DIVISION IN MAINE.

NO REPUBLICAN DIVISION IN MAINE.

From The Augusta Journal (kep.)

The Independent movement attempted in this state is a failure. Two meetings for organization have been held, with nothing accomplished except to reveal lack of interest or sympathy with the movement. The opposition organs, from gossip and loose talk, assisted by lively imaginations and a hope that there would be ideous enough among the Republicans to start an Independent move, manufactured on paper a large and formadable Independent party. This is all which exists of the Independent movement. It never had any substance, it will not appear at the poils at all.

FORCING THE TEMPERANCE ISSUE IN OHIO. FORCING THE TEMPERANCE ISSUE IN OHIO.

Prom The Columbus Dispote Ind.)

It is very clear that the Temperance question will be an important issue of the political campaign in Onio this fail. The recent Brewers' Convention held in Cincinnati has had the effect of forcing the issue. The members of this body did not hesitate to say that they would oppose any man for pelitical position who was in sympathy with the Temperance movement. Every step looking toward the regulation or taxation of the liquor business is regarded by these brewers as an infringenent of their personal rights and privileges, and as such is to be opposed bitterly. Thus the lines will be strongly drawn, and the issue squarply made, whether or not the liquor interest shall control the State of Ohio. Is it a business of such overwhelming importance that it has business of such overwhelming importance that it has business of such overwhelming importance that it has a sacred business that the law dare not touchit! Truche liquor men have the right to say, just as other cities one to whom their votes shall be east; but, on the other hand, there is a larger and more independent element in the State, which will be equally firm in resisting the aggressive assumptions of the liquor element. It this feeling is once aroused, and the times tightly drawn, it is clear upon whose side the victory will rost.